



## MICRO-LOK® HP GUIDEBOOK

A Complete Guide to  
Micro-Lok HP Pipe Insulations

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# CHAPTER 1: PRODUCT DESCRIPTION AND BENEFITS

## DESCRIPTION

The Micro-Lok *HP* family includes three products.



**Micro-Lok *HP***

Fiberglass pipe insulation with an All Service Jacket (ASJ)

**Micro-Lok *HP Ultra***

Fiberglass pipe insulation with a polypropylene-coated ASJ

**Micro-Lok *HP Plain***

Fiberglass pipe insulation without any jacketing

The fiberglass used in Micro-Lok *HP* products is a rigid, one-piece insulation that offers superior insulating capabilities in applications ranging from 0°F to 850°F (-17.8°C to 454°C). It is made from glass fibers bonded with a thermosetting resin.

The Micro-Lok *HP* product line is easily installed and damage-resistant, with high thermal efficiency and exceptional sound absorption properties. In the manufacturing process, 3-foot (0.92 m) sections of Micro-Lok *HP* pipe insulation are cylindrically formed in one piece, then cut longitudinally through one wall and partially through the other. The result is a one-piece "hinged" construction that opens easily and closes firmly and uniformly along the pipe. In addition to simplifying the installation process, the one-piece design used in Micro-Lok *HP* pipe insulation increases thermal effectiveness by creating only one longitudinal joint.

Micro-Lok *HP* pipe insulation is produced in 3-foot (0.92 m) sections for Iron Pipe Sizes (IPS) 1/2" through 24" (13 mm through 610 mm), and Copper Tubing Sizes (CTS) from 5/8" through 6 1/8" (16 mm through 156 mm), depending on thickness.

Zeston® PVC fitting covers and jacketing are specifically designed to be used with Micro-Lok *HP* fiberglass pipe insulations. Ideal applications for combining Zeston PVC products with Micro-Lok *HP* pipe insulation include chilled water piping, pipe systems that must meet USDA or FDA requirements, and exposed interior or exterior piping.

## JACKETING



The jacketing systems on Micro-Lok *HP* and *HP Ultra* serve two purposes, first is as a vapor retarder. The ASJ and Ultra jacket have vapor retarder perm ratings that are robust enough to be used on chilled water systems. The second use for a jacket is for aesthetic applications. The neutral white finish of the insulation often matches walls and ceilings when the pipe system is left exposed. Both jacketing systems are secured with a Self-Sealing Lap (SSL) closure system. The SSL is adhered with a strong acrylic adhesive that permits installation in cold weather conditions down to 20°F (-7°C), and it will not soften or separate when heat and humidity are high. The adhesive is protected by a strip of easy-

lift release paper with a “dry edge” to permit easy removal during installation. Matching pressure-sensitive tape butt strips, using the same adhesive and a quick release paper strip, are supplied in order to totally seal and secure the system, thus eliminating the need for staples.

### **Micro-Lok HP All-Service Jacket (ASJ) with a Self-Sealing Lap (SSL) Closure System**

The Micro-Lok HP fiberglass pipe insulation jacket is a high-density, white kraft paper bonded to an aluminum foil, reinforced with fiberglass yarn. The kraft paper is chemically treated to enhance fire safety. The ASJ jacket has a moisture vapor permeance rating of < 0.02 perms (per ASTM C1136), making it usable in chilled water applications. Additionally, the longitudinal lap of the jacket is secured with an SSL.

### **Micro-Lok HP Ultra: Polypropylene-coated (Poly-top) All-Service Jacket with SSL Closure System**

The Micro-Lok HP Ultra jacket offers better moisture resistance than the uncoated kraft paper facing of the ASJ jacket. The poly-top coating gives the jacketing on Micro-Lok HP Ultra a moisture vapor permeance rating of < 0.01 perms (per ASTM C1136). While weather-protective jacketing is required for outdoor applications, the poly-top Ultra jacket can also resist temporary exposure to small amounts of moisture as long as the exposed fiberglass ends have been vapor-sealed. This may potentially allow contractors to install the insulation earlier on a jobsite – before the building envelope has been enclosed. Micro-Lok HP Ultra’s jacket is cleanable by wiping it down using a soft, damp cloth.

## **APPLICATIONS**

Micro-Lok HP pipe insulation products are suitable for heating applications up to 850°F (454°C) (see “Qualifications for Use”). This product family is designed for use on commercial, power or process lines where fire safety and a clean, aesthetic appearance are desired. Micro-Lok HP and Micro-Lok HP Ultra pipe insulations can also be used on cold and chilled water lines, brine pipelines, refrigerant and special process lines when specifiers have ensured sufficient insulation thickness to prevent condensation from forming on the insulation surface and when the joints are sealed to prevent moisture migration. Metal or Zeston® PVC jacketing can serve as a weather-protective jacket for outdoor applications that use Micro-Lok HP products. This jacketing can also help protect against abuse-prone environments when the insulation is installed in high traffic areas.

## **ADVANTAGES**

**High Insulating Efficiency.** Micro-Lok HP insulation offers high insulating efficiency for pipe applications. For the thermal conductivity performance curve, refer to graph of [“k” factors on page 6.](#)

**Economical to Apply.** Micro-Lok HP is light weight, and easy to install, leading to faster installation and lower installation costs than many products used in similar applications. Its simple design enables installers to easily fabricate pieces during installation, and the one-piece construction speeds on-the-job handling and application. The “dry edge,” easy-lift release strip on the SSL makes application simple, even with gloves on.



Some of the advantages of Micro-Lok *HP* pipe insulation that make these cost savings possible are:

1. One-piece construction with full-length “spring hinge” opening helps speed jobsite installation.
2. For indoor applications, a factory-applied jacket speeds installation and eliminates the need for an extra jacketing step.
3. Micro-Lok *HP* pipe insulation has a unique fiber network pattern that allows for precise and quick fabrication on the job.
4. Micro-Lok *HP* pipe insulation is light weight and easy to handle. Only three carton sizes are required to handle most pipe sizes and thicknesses.

**25/50 Rating.** Micro-Lok *HP* fiberglass pipe insulation with Zeston® 2000 PVC fitting covers or metal jacketing provide a complete, integrated system with all components rated for <25 flame spread and <50 smoke developed (25/50) per ASTM E84. Micro-Lok is 25/50 UL listed and labeled over plastic pipe assemblies for air plenum applications when used at 1.0" thickness or greater.



### QUALIFICATIONS FOR USE

When using Micro-Lok *HP* or Micro-Lok *HP* Ultra, system designers need to be careful to specify the appropriate insulation thickness for above and below ambient applications. In high temperature applications, the insulation should be thick enough to keep the maximum surface temperature of the insulation below 150°F (66°C).

During initial heat-up to operating temperatures above 350°F (177°C), an acrid odor and some smoke may be given off as the organic binders used in the fiberglass pipe insulation begin to decompose. When this occurs, caution should be exercised to ventilate the area well. This loss of binder does not directly affect the thermal performance of the pipe insulation, but it can reduce the compressive strength and resiliency of the product. For applications with excessive physical abuse or vibration at high temperatures, consult Johns Manville for alternate material recommendations.

### APPLICATION RECOMMENDATIONS: ASJ SSL JACKET AND BUTT STRIPS

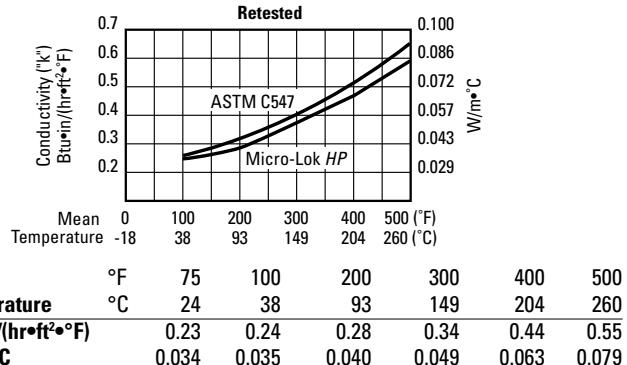
1. Do not apply Micro-Lok *HP* fiberglass pipe insulation if air temperature is below 20°F (-7°C) or above 130°F (54°C) as the tape adhesion during installation can be negatively impacted by the ambient air temperature. When applications fall outside this temperature range, stapling is recommended. If stapling is required, it is recommended that mastic is applied over staples to prevent moisture penetration.
2. If stored below 20°F (-7°C) or above 130°F (54°C), insulation cartons should stand within the recommended temperature range for 24 hours prior to application.
3. Once release paper is removed, the lap should be sealed immediately. Installers should take care to ensure both the jacketing and lap adhesive are kept free of dirt and water prior to sealing the lap.
4. When adhered, the lap and butt strips must be pressurized by rubbing firmly with a plastic squeegee or the back of a knife blade to ensure positive closure.
5. Do not reseal the lap or butt strip once applied. This could compromise the quality of the sealed jacket system.

# CHAPTER 2: SPECIFICATION DATA

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Service Temp. Range (ASTM C411)	0°F to 850°F (-18°C to 454°C)
Moisture Sorption	<5% by weight
Corrosivity (ASTM C1617)	<5 ppm chloride standard
Shrinkage (ASTM C356)	None
Microbial Growth (ASTM C1338)	Does not promote microbial growth
Surface Burning Characteristics	Composite FHC 25/50 per ASTM E84, NFPA 255, CAN/ULC S102.2
Limited Combustibility	NFPA 90A and 90B
Jacketing	ASTM C1136 (Type I & II)
Water Vapor Permeance (ASTM E96 – Procedure A)	0.02 perms max.
Burst Strength (ASTM D774)	55 lbs/in <sup>2</sup> (4.6 Kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )
Tensile Strength (ASTM D828)	45 lbs./in. (7.9N/mm) width min. (MD) 30 lbs./in. (5.23N/mm) width min. (CD)

## THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY ("K") \*



\* Apparent thermal conductivity values are determined by applying procedures dictated per ASTM C1045 on test data obtained using ASTM Test Method C335. All values are based on nominal manufacturing and testing parameters, are subject to normal variation, and are not guaranteed for specification purposes or otherwise.

## SPECIFICATION COMPLIANCE

- ASTM C547 Type I (Replaces HH-I-558B, Form D, Type III, Class 12, Class 13 up to 850°F [454°C])
- ASTM C585 – Dimension Standard
- ASTM C1136 (Jacketing) (Replaces HH-B-100B, Type I & II)
- MIL-DTL-32585 Type 1, Form 4, Facing A ([unjacketed only](#))
- MIL-I-22344D, MIL-PRF-22344E
- Coast Guard/IMO Approved 164.109/56/0 (plain, unjacketed only – excluding 7/8 x 1/2 [22 mm x 13 mm], 1/2 x 1/2 [13 mm x 13 mm])
- Bureau of Household Goods and Services CA-T1039 (CO)
- Firestop Assemblies: Meets requirement for jacketed fiberglass pipe insulation product density at or above 3.5 pcf.
- ASTM E84, CAN ULC S102.2 – 25/50 listed and labeled Intertek testing laboratories, listed and labeled Underwriter Laboratories
- NRC 1.36, ASTM C795, MIL-I-24244C, MIL-DTL-24244D\*

\*When ordering material to comply with these specifications a statement of that fact must appear on the purchase order. Specific lot testing will be conducted and a certification of compliance can be provided.

**Operating Temperature Limits:** 0°F to 850°F (-18°C to 454°C)

## SUSTAINABLE BUILDING ATTRIBUTES

Manufacturing Location	Defiance, Ohio (43512)	
Recycled Content (glass only)	41%	
Recycled Content (total product)	32%	
Volatile Organic Compounds (ASTM D5116)	Total	0.22 g/l
(Analysis ASTM D6196 & ASTM D5197)		
Fiberglass Pipe Insulation	Formaldehyde	0.009 ppm
	Aldehydes	0.043 ppm
Volatile Organic Compounds (Calculated)	Total	<49 g/l
Self-Sealing Lap & Butt Strips		

## SUSTAINABLE BUILDING CERTIFICATIONS

GREENGUARD®	Certified
GREENGUARD® GOLD	Certified
LEED® Credits	To see LEED info call technical support
LEED-NC	



Insulated Plastic Pipe Assemblies (BSMP)

The maximum use temperature of an insulating material is that temperature above which it no longer provides satisfactory or effective service as a thermal insulation, when applied under conditions of normal usage. A normal condition implies a nondestructive atmosphere, moderate applied loads, limited vibration and moderate thermal stresses.

No single test for determining the maximum use temperature is applicable to all types of insulation or even to any one type of insulation under all possible conditions of use.

Johns Manville uses the following ASTM Test Procedures as guidelines in the evaluation of Micro-Lok *HP* fiberglass pipe insulation and in the determination of the recommended maximum use temperature:

**ASTM C 335.** Thermal conductivity of pipe insulation.

**ASTM C 356.** Linear shrinkage of preformed, high temperature thermal insulation subjected to soaking heat. Micro-Lok *HP* pipe insulation shows negligible linear shrinkage and/or warpage after the test period, with the loss in weight not exceeding 10 percent when exposed to the test temperature.

**ASTM C 411.** Hot surface performance of high temperature thermal insulation. Micro-Lok *HP* fiberglass pipe insulation does not flame, glow, smolder, crack, delaminate or warp after 96-hr. exposure to the heated surface. The fiberglass pipe insulation can produce smoke and/or produce an acrid odor during initial heat-up.

The following ASTM Test Procedures are used as guidelines in the production of Micro-Lok *HP* fiberglass pipe insulation.

**ASTM C 585.** Inner and outer diameters of rigid thermal insulation, for nominal sizes of pipe and tubing (NPS System). Micro-Lok *HP* fiberglass pipe insulation is produced in standard sizes in order to facilitate double-layer nesting applications or retrofit at a later date. This practice provides that the inner diameter of any section of insulation is consistent with the outer diameter of pipes and tubes.

**ASTM E 84.** Surface Burning Characteristics of building materials. Micro-Lok *HP* fiberglass pipe insulation has a maximum flame spread rating of 25, maximum smoke developed rating of 50, representing an FHC 25/50.

**ASTM C 547.** Standard specification for mineral fiber, preformed pipe insulation. Type I is for use up to 850°F (454°C).

**ASTM C 1136.** Standard specification for flexible, low permeance vapor retarders (jacketing) for thermal insulation.

**ASTM C 1338.** Standard test method for determining fungi resistance of insulation materials and facings.

# CHAPTER 3: INSULSPEC™ – CSI SPECIFICATION

## SECTION 220700 - PLUMBING PIPING INSULATION

## SECTION 230700 - HVAC PIPING INSULATION

### PART 1 – GENERAL

#### SCOPE

- A. The work covered by this specification consists of furnishing all labor, equipment, materials and accessories, and performing all operations required for the correct installation of Micro-Lok fiberglass pipe insulation on all chilled water and dual-cycle pipe systems, fittings, valves, controls and all other necessary items connected into the system subject to condensation or loss of heat when using JM Micro-Lok fiberglass pipe insulation.

#### REFERENCES

- A. ASTM C547 Specification for Mineral Fiber Pipe Insulation.
- B. NFPA 90A Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems.
- C. ASTM C585 Practice for Inner and Outer Diameter of Rigid Thermal Insulation for Nominal Sizes of Pipe and Tubing (NPS System).
- D. ASTM C795 Specification for Thermal Insulation for Use in Contact with Austenitic Stainless Steel.
- E. ASTM C1136 Specification for Flexible, Low Permeance vapor retarders for Thermal Insulation.
- F. ASTM E84 or CAN ULC S102 for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.
- G. MIL-I-24244 Military Specification Insulation Material with Special Corrosion, Chloride and Fluoride Requirements.
- H. NRC 1.36 Nonmetallic Thermal Insulation for Austenitic Stainless Steel.
- I. NFPA 259 Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials.
- J. ASTM C 1729 Standard Specification for Aluminum Jacketing for Insulation
- K. ASTM C 1767 Standard Specification for Stainless Steel Jacketing for Insulation

#### SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: Provide product description, list of materials and thickness for each service or equipment scheduled, locations and manufacturer's installation instructions.
- B. Shop Drawings: Submit list of insulation material and thickness to be used for each service. Include installation details for valves, fittings, pipe and all other items to be insulated.
- C. Samples: Submit samples of each insulation system to be used.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Maintain ambient temperatures and conditions required by manufacturers of adhesives, mastics and insulating cements.

#### QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Insulation Materials: Fiberglass insulation materials must be manufactured at facilities certified and registered with an approved registrar to conform to ISO 9001 Quality Standard.
  1. Pipe insulation shall be pre-formed and furnished in standard lengths with ends cut square, conforming with dimensional requirements of ASTM C585.
  2. Insulation materials shall be asbestos free.
  3. All insulating products shall have a 25 or less flame spread index and 50 or less smoke developed index rating as tested in accordance with ASTM E84.

- B. Workmanship: Where available, all insulation to be installed by a licensed and experienced applicator. Materials shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
  - 1. All work shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local codes and laws. This shall include, but shall not be limited to, the Occupational Safety and Health Act.
  - 2. All work shall conform with accepted industry and trade standards for commercial and industrial insulations. Where available, it is recommended to use a National Insulation Association (NIA) certified (or other similarly certified) mechanical insulation inspector throughout the project to inspect and verify the materials and total insulation system have been installed correctly in accordance with the Johns Manville guide specifications.
  - 3. Surfaces to be insulated shall be clean and free of dirt, scale, moisture, corrosion, and oil and grease.
- C. Insulation materials that have become wet or contaminated shall not be installed.

## **DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING**

- A. Deliver all materials (insulation, coverings, tapes, cements, adhesives, jacketing, coatings, etc.) to the job site in factory containers with manufacturer's label showing manufacturer, product name and where applicable, the ASTM E84 performance information. For all materials that list fire hazard information, technical data sheets shall be provided.
- B. Protect insulation from dirt, water, chemical attack and mechanical damage before, during, and after installation.
- C. Installed insulation that has not been weatherproofed and that is not protected by roof and walls shall be protected from precipitation by waterproof sheeting installed by the contractor. Wet or damaged insulation shall not be installed and, if installed, shall be removed and replaced by the contractor at no additional cost.

## **PART 2 – PRODUCTS**

### **MANUFACTURERS**

- A. Pre-formed fiberglass pipe insulation: Johns Manville's Micro-Lok® HP, Micro-Lok® or Micro-Lok® HP Ultra with all service vapor retarder jacket (ASJ), with white kraft paper or poly-exterior surface, a self-sealing longitudinal closure lap (SSL), and butt strips or approved alternate.
- B. PVC insulation jacketing: Johns Manville's Zeston® or approved alternate.
- C. Fitting insulation insert: Johns Manville's Hi-Lo® Temp fiberglass insulation insert or approved alternate. PVC tape: Johns Manville's Z-Tape® or approved alternate.
- D. Metal jacketing: Johns Manville's Metal Jacketing and Fittings.

### **PIPE INSULATION, FITTINGS, AND JACKETING MATERIAL**

- A. All piping shall be insulated with a pre-formed fiberglass pipe insulation, complying with ASTM C547, Type 1 (to 850°F [454°C]), rigid, molded, noncombustible (plain) or limited combustibility (jacketed) pipe insulation.
  - 1. Thermal Conductivity ("k"): 0.23 Btu • in/ (hr • ft<sup>2</sup> • °F) at 75°F mean temperature (0.033 W/m•°C at 24°C) per ASTM C518.
  - 2. Maximum Service Temperature: 850°F (454°C)
  - 3. Rated to a maximum 25/50 FS/SD per ASTM E84, CAN ULC S102.
  - 4. When being used over austenitic stainless steel, product must comply with the requirements ASTM C795.
  - 5. All-Service vapor retarder Jacket (ASJ): A white, kraft paper or poly exterior, reinforced with a glass fiber yarn and bonded to an aluminum foil with self-sealing longitudinal closure laps (SSL) and butt strips.
  - 6. Install Micro-Lok HP, Micro-Lok and Micro-Lok HP Ultra insulation at the thickness required to prevent condensation as indicated in project drawing as calculated by the NAIMA 3E Plus® program for most severe pipe operating conditions.
  - 7. Material shall be limited-combustible as defined in NFPA 90A with a potential heat value not exceeding 3,500 btu/lb (8141 kJ/kg) when tested in accordance with NFPA 259.
  - 8. When being used over stainless steel product must comply with the requirements of ASTM 795, MIL-I-24244 or NRC 1.36

**B. Field-Applied Protective Jackets and Fittings:**

1. PVC Plastic: Zeston 2000 Series. One piece, molded type fitting covers and jacketing material, gloss white.
  - a. Securement: Pressure sensitive adhesive, PVC weld cement, or matching vinyl tape. Tacks may be used to hold PVC jacketing and fittings in place on above ambient systems only. For chilled systems, tacks are not recommended.
  - b. Fittings, valves, tees, etc., shall be insulated with Hi-Lo Temp fiberglass insulation, and needs to be covered with Zeston 2000 insulated fitting covers.
  - c. 20 mil (0.5 mm)/30 mil (0.8 mm)/40 mil (1.0 mm) stock thickness.
  - d. UV Resistant (white only).
  - e. For below ambient systems, seal joints with Perma-weld adhesive or Z-Tape.
  - f. Refer to Zeston PVC CI-35 for installation guidelines.
  - g. Jacketing shall have an ASTM E84 flame spread/smoke development rating of maximum 25/50.
2. Aluminum Jacketing and Fittings:
  - a. Compliant with ASTM C1729, Type I, Grade 1, Class A, 0.016" (0.41 mm) thick cut and roll or rolls with smooth or embossed finish, with 2" (51 mm) longitudinal and circumferential laps.
  - b. Two-piece pressed fitting covers ASTM C1729, Type I, Grade 3, Class A 0.024" (0.61mm) thick all with factory heat laminated Polyfilm Moisture Barrier (PFMB) on interior surface.
  - c. Securement: Bands only. No screws, rivets or any other securement device capable of puncturing the underlying vapor retarder shall be used on a chilled system.

Outer Insulation Diameter (in)	Minimum Aluminum Jacket Thickness	
	Rigid Insulation	Non-Rigid Insulation
≤8	0.016 (0.41)	0.016 (0.41)
Over 8 thru 11	0.016 (0.41)	0.020 (0.51)
Over 11 thru 24	0.016 (0.41)	0.024 (0.61)
Over 24 thru 36	0.020 (0.51)	0.032 (0.81)
>36	0.024 (0.61)	0.040 (1.01)

*Table 1***3. Stainless Steel Jacketing and Fittings:**

- a. Compliant with ASTM C1767, Type I, Grade 1 or 2, Class A, 0.010" (0.25 mm) thick cut and roll or rolls with smooth or embossed finish, with 2" (51 mm) longitudinal and circumferential laps with factory heat laminated PFMB on interior surface, Type 304 or 316 stainless steel.
- b. Two-piece pressed fitting covers ASTM C1767, Type I, Grade 2, Class E thickness of 0.016" (0.41 mm); Type 316 (stainless steel elbows do not have factory-applied, heat laminated PFMB).
- c. Securement: Bands only. No screws, rivets or any other securement device capable of puncturing the underlying vapor retarder shall be used.

**C. Accessories:**

1. Stainless steel bands,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 0.020" (13 mm x 0.5 mm), grade 304L.
2. Stainless steel sheet metal screws, #6, 8 or 10,  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (10 mm) long, hex or pan head. (Not for use with below ambient applications)
3. Aluminum bands,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 0.020" (13 mm x 0.5 mm), alloy T-3003 H-14.
4. Galvanized steel sheet metal screws, #6, 8, 10,  $\frac{3}{8}$ " (10 mm) long, hex or pan head. (Not for use with below ambient applications)
5. vapor retarder mastic of equal to or less than 0.02 perms (ASTM E96, method A)

**PART 3 - EXECUTION****EXAMINATION**

- A. Verify that testing of piping has been completed and that the piping is ready for installation of insulation.
- B. Verify that all surfaces are clean, dry and free from dirt, scale, moisture, corrosion, oil and grease.
- C. Verify that it is physically possible to install the fiberglass pipe insulation in accordance with project drawings, operation performance parameters and limitations of this specification.

**INSTALLATION – CHILLED WATER AND DUAL-CYCLE PIPE SYSTEM INSULATIONS**

- A. All work activities shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local codes and laws. This shall include, but not be limited to, the Occupational Safety and Health Act.
- B. All insulation shall be installed by a licensed applicator and applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- C. All work shall conform with accepted industry and trade standards for commercial and industrial insulations.
- D. General installation requirements for indoor piping:
  1. Pre-formed fiberglass pipe insulation with ASJ and SSL jacket or poly exterior shall be applied to piping with all joints tightly fitted to eliminate voids.
  2. Longitudinal jacket laps and butt strips shall be smoothly secured according to manufacturer's recommendations.
  3. When adhered, the lap and butt strips must be pressurized by rubbing firmly with a plastic squeegee to ensure positive closure.
  4. In dual-cycle systems, the installed insulation thickness shall be enough that the outside insulation surface temperature shall be kept below 150°F (60°C).
  5. All pipe insulation shall be continuous through wall and ceiling openings and sleeves, except where fire-stop materials are required.
  6. Insulation on all surfaces must be applied with a continuous, unbroken vapor seal. Hangers, supports, anchors, etc., that are secured directly to cold surfaces must be adequately insulated and vapor sealed to prevent condensation.
  7. Stapling is not recommended. If staples are used they shall be sealed with a vapor retarder mastic or covered with a butt strip.
  8. The butt end of every fourth pipe insulation section and the ends or raw edges of insulation terminations at equipment connections, fitting and fire stop systems should be sealed with vapor retarder mastic with a perm rating of equal to or less than 0.02 (ASTM E96, method A). (Local codes and practices vary regarding the periodic sealing of butt-ends of fiberglass pipe insulation systems, and while Johns Manville believes it is a best practice to limit the risk of moisture drive within the system that can result from damage following installation, they are not a requirement of a functioning and well-designed chilled-water fiberglass pipe insulation system)
  9. Rigid insulation inserts shall be installed on pipe sizes 1-½" (38 mm) or larger under outside hangers. The thickness of inserts shall be equal to the thickness of the adjoining insulation and shall be provided with vapor retarder seals.
  10. Insulation inserts shall not be less than the following lengths:

PIPE SIZE		LENGTH	
in.	mm.	in.	mm.
1½–2½	40–65	10	254
3–6	80–150	12	305
8–10	200–250	16	406
12 & up	300 & up	22	559

Table 3

11. Galvanized metal shields shall be applied between hangers or supports and the pipe insulation. Shields shall be formed to fit the insulation and shall extend up to the center line of the pipe and shall be of the length specified for the insulation hanger inserts less than 4" (102 mm) to allow for vapor-retarding butt joints on each side of the shields.
  12. Specified adhesives, mastics and coatings shall be applied at the manufacturer's recommended minimum coverage.
  13. When PVC jacketing is used, care shall be taken to ensure that the surface temperature of the fitting will be kept below 140°F (60°C) by the use of the proper thickness of insulation and by keeping the PVC cover away from contact with, or exposure to, sources of direct or radiant heat.
- E. For indoor piping in conditioned and concealed spaces exposed to physical abuse or to high humidity, such as mechanical rooms:
1. Finish pipe insulation with Zeston PVC Cut & Curled™ jacketing.
  2. Fittings, valves and flanges shall be insulated to the same thermal performance (R-Value) as the pipe insulation with Hi-Lo Temp insulation inserts or fabricated fitting insulation and covered with Zeston 2000 PVC insulated fitting covers.
  3. All joints in the Zeston PVC Cut & Curled jacketing and Zeston fitting covers shall be sealed with Zeston PVC Z-Tape.
- F. Outdoor piping systems:
1. The insulation shall be finished with Johns Manville aluminum, stainless steel jacketing or Zeston Series PVC jacketing.
  2. Aluminum or stainless steel jacket shall be overlapped 2" to 3" (51 mm to 76 mm) and held in place with metal bands.
  3. Elbows and tees for metal jacketed systems shall be finished with matching two-piece metal fitting covers.
  4. Zeston PVC jacketing shall be white 30 mil (0.8 mm) stock thickness. It shall be secured by overlapping and sealing all joints with Zeston Perma-Weld® solvent welding adhesive per manufacturer's recommended installation procedures.
  5. Fittings, valves and flanges shall be insulated to the same thermal performance (R-value) as the pipe insulation with Hi-Lo Temp insulation inserts or fabricated fitting insulation and covered with Zeston 300 PVC insulated fitting covers or pre-formed metal fitting covers. All PVC jacketing joints shall be sealed using Zeston Perma-Weld solvent welding adhesive per manufacturer's recommended installation procedures.

## INSTALLATION – ABOVE AMBIENT CONDITIONS

- A. System Insulation:
1. All pipe insulation shall be continuous through wall and ceiling openings and sleeves, except where fire stop materials are required.
  2. All surface finishes are to be extended to protect all surfaces, ends and raw edges of insulation.
  3. Rigid insulation inserts shall be installed on pipe sizes 1-½" (38 mm) or larger under outside hangers. Inserts shall be of equal thickness to the adjoining insulation and shall be provided with vapor retarder seals where required.
  4. Insulation inserts shall not be less than the following lengths:

PIPE SIZE		LENGTH	
in.	mm.	in.	mm.
1½–2½	40–65	10	254
3–6	80–150	12	305
8–10	200–250	16	406
12 & up	300 & up	22	559

Table 3

5. Galvanized metal shields shall be applied between hangers or supports and the pipe insulation. Shields shall be formed to fit the insulation and shall extend up to the centerline of the pipe and the length specified for the

insulation hanger inserts less 4" (102 mm) on each side of the shields.

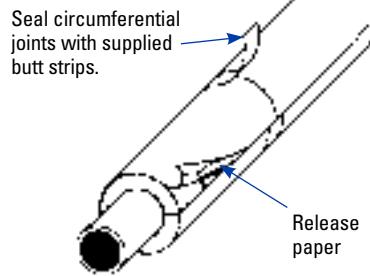
6. Specified adhesives, mastics and coatings shall be applied at the manufacturer's recommended minimum coverage per gallon.
  
- B. Indoor piping: this portion of the installation procedure is applicable for piping in all indoor areas, including concealed spaces, mechanical rooms and inhabited areas.
  1. Pre-formed fiberglass pipe insulation with all service jacket or poly exterior shall be applied to piping with all joints tightly fitted to eliminate voids.
  2. Longitudinal jacket laps and butt strips shall be smoothly secured according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
  3. When adhered, the lap and butt strips must be pressurized by rubbing firmly with a plastic squeegee or the back of a knife blade to ensure positive closure.
  4. The installed thickness shall be enough that the surface temperature shall be kept below 150°F (60°C).
  5. For pipe exposed in mechanical equipment rooms or in finished spaces less than 10' (3 m) above finished floor, finish with Zeston 2000 Cut & Curled PVC or aluminum jacket.
  6. Fittings, valves and flanges shall be insulated with Zeston 2000 PVC insulated fitting covers and Hi-Lo temp insulation inserts per the manufacturer's recommendations.
  
- C. Outdoor piping systems operating up to 850°F (454°C):
  1. Micro-Lok pipe insulation shall be installed over clean, dry pipe with all joints firmly butted together. If a vapor retarder is required, jacket system shall be sealed.
  2. The insulation shall be finished using a metal jacketing with a PFMB or with Zeston PVC jacketing, in 30 mil (0.8 mm) thickness. Metal jacketing shall be overlapped with 2" to 3" (51 mm to 76 mm) and held in place with sheet metal screws or metal bands. The Zeston PVC jacketing shall be secured by overlapping and sealing all joints with Zeston Perma-Weld solvent welding adhesive, per manufacturer's recommended installation procedures.
  3. All insulation fittings for metal jacketed systems shall be finished with matching two-piece metal fitting covers.
  4. When Zeston 200 PVC Insulated Fitting Covers are used, care shall be taken to ensure that the surface temperature of the fitting will be kept below 140°F (60°C) by the use of a proper thickness of insulation and by keeping the PVC cover away from contact with, or exposure to, sources of direct or radiant heat.

#### **FIELD QUALITY CONTROL**

- A. Upon completion of installation of the insulation and before system start-up, visually inspect and verify that the insulation has been correctly installed.
- B. Confirm that any damage to the vapor retarder jacket has been properly repaired and sealed with vapor retarder mastic or covered with a butt strip.

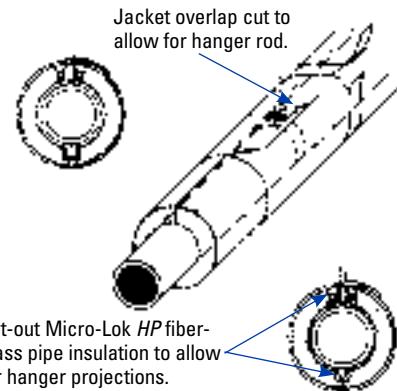
# CHAPTER 4: INSTALLATION METHODS

## ASJ SSL Jacket



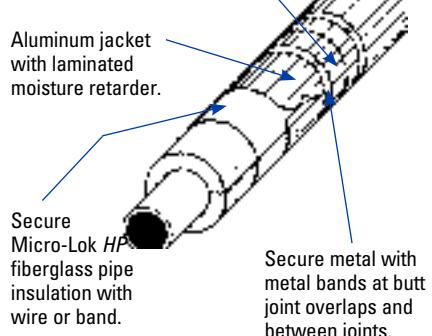
## Ring Hangers\*

\*Not recommended for cold or high temperature pipes.



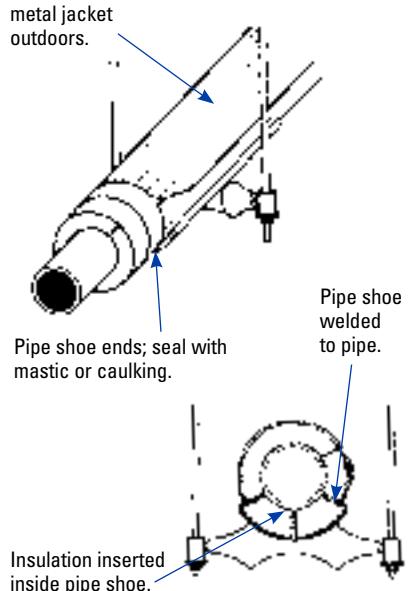
## Field-Applied Metal Jacket

Overlap jacket sufficiently to provide weather resistance.



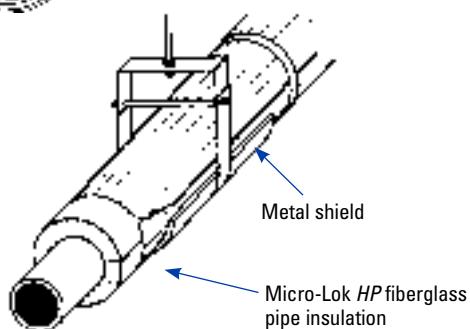
## Pipe Shoe on Roller Support

ASJ SSL or metal jacket outdoors.



## Clevis Hanger

ASJ SSL jacket or metal jacket (cold pipes require ASJ SSL jacket under metal jacket).



## QUALIFICATIONS FOR USE

**Fitting Insulation.** When the pipe insulation thickness is greater than  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " (38 mm) or the pipe temperature is greater than  $250^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $121^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) or less than  $45^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $7^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), additional insulation inserts should be used. A rule of a thumb for these conditions is to use one Hi-Lo Temp insert for each additional 1" (25 mm) of pipe insulation.

**Fitting Cover.** The temperature of the Zeston 2000 PVC fitting cover must be kept below  $150^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $66^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) by the use of a proper thickness of insulation and by keeping the PVC cover away from contact with, or exposure to, sources of direct or radiant heat.

# CHAPTER 5: THICKNESS RECOMMENDATIONS

## COLD APPLICATIONS CONDENSATION CONTROL

### Minimum Insulation Thickness to Prevent Condensation

(Based on still air and ASJ SSL Jacket)

Operating Pipe Temp. (°F)	80°F & 90% RH*		80°F & 70% RH		80°F & 50% RH	
	Pipe Size (in)	Thick. (in)	Pipe Size (in)	Thick. (in)	Pipe Size (in)	Thick. (in)
0 - 34	Up to 1	2	Up to 8	1	Up to 8	1
	1¼ to 2	2½				
	2½ to 8	3				
	10 to 30	3½	10 to 30	1½	10 to 30	1
35 - 49	Up to 1½	1½	Up to 4	1	Up to 30	1
	2 to 8	2	4½ to 30	1		
	10 to 30	2½				
50 - 70	Up to 3	1½	Up to 30	½	Up to 30	½
	3½ to 20	1½				
	24 to 30	1½				

Operating Pipe Temp. (°C)	27°C & 90% RH		27°C & 70% RH		27°C & 50% RH	
	Pipe Size (mm)	Thick. (mm)	Pipe Size (mm)	Thick. (mm)	Pipe Size (mm)	Thick. (mm)
-18 to 1	Up to 25	51	Up to 200	25	Up to 200	25
	32 to 50	64				
	65 to 200	76				
	250 to 750	89	250 to 750	38	250 to 750	25
2-9	Up to 40	38	Up to 100	25	Up to 750	25
	50 to 200	51	115 to 750	25		
	250 to 750	64				
10-21	Up to 80	38	Up to 750	13	Up to 750	13
	90 to 500	38				
	600 to 750	38				

\* Relative Humidity

## HOT AND COLD APPLICATIONS ASHRAE STD. 90.1

## Minimum Pipe Insulation

Fluid Design Operating Temperature Range	Insulation Conductivity		Nominal Pipe Diameter					
	Conductivity Range	Mean Rating Temperature	Run Outs <sup>a</sup>	up to 2"	1" and less	1 1/4" to 2"	2 1/2" to 4"	5" & 6"
<b>Heating Systems (Steam, Steam Condensate and Hot Water)</b>								
(°F)	Btu·in/(hr·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F)	(°F)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)
Above 350	0.32 - 0.34	250	1.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5
251 - 350	0.29 - 0.31	200	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.5
201 - 250	0.27 - 0.30	150	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	3.5
141 - 200	0.25 - 0.29	125	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
105 - 140	0.24 - 0.28	100	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
<b>Domestic and Service Hot Water Systems<sup>b</sup></b>								
105 and Greater	0.24 - 0.28	100	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>Cooling Systems (Chilled Water, Brine and Refrigerant)<sup>c</sup></b>								
40 - 55	0.23 - 0.27	75	0.5	0.5	0.75	1.0	1.0	1.0
Below 40	0.23 - 0.27	75	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

<sup>a</sup> Runouts to individual terminal units not exceeding 12 ft. (3.66 m) in length.

<sup>b</sup> Applies to recirculating sections of service or domestic hot water systems and first 8 ft. (2.44 m) from storage tank for non-recirculating systems.

<sup>c</sup> The required minimum thicknesses do not consider water vapor transmission and condensation. Additional insulation, vapor retarders, or both, may be required to limit water vapor transmission and condensation.

## HOT AND COLD APPLICATIONS ASHRAE STD. 90.1

## Minimum Pipe Insulation

Fluid Design Operating Temperature Range	Insulation Conductivity		Nominal Pipe Diameter				
	Conductivity Range*	Mean Rating Temperature	Less than 1"	1" to less than 1 1/2"	1 1/2" to less than 4"	4" to less than 8"	8" & up
<b>Heating Systems (Steam, Steam Condensate and Hot Water)†**</b>							
(°F)	Btu·in/(hr·ft <sup>2</sup> ·°F)	(°F)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)
Above 350	0.32 - 0.34	250	2.5	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
251 - 350	0.29 - 0.32	200	1.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
201 - 250	0.27 - 0.30	150	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
141 - 200	0.25 - 0.29	125	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
105 - 140	0.22 - 0.28	100	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Domestic and Service Hot Water Systems</b>							
105 and Greater	0.22 - 0.28	100	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Cooling Systems (Chilled Water, Brine and Refrigerant)††</b>							
40 - 60	0.22 - 0.28	100	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Below 40	0.22 - 0.28	100	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5

\* For insulation outside the stated conductivity range, the minimum thickness (*T*) should be determined as follows:

$$T = r \{ (1 + t/r)K/k - 1 \}$$

where *T* = minimum insulation thickness (in.), *r* = actual outside radius of pipe (in.), *t* = insulation thickness listed in this table for applicable fluid temperature and pipe size, *K* = conductivity of alternate material at mean rating temperature indicated for the applicable fluid temperature (Btu·in/[hr·ft<sup>2</sup>·°F]); and *k* = the upper value of the conductivity range listed in this table for the applicable fluid temperature.

† These thicknesses are based on energy efficiency considerations only. Additional insulation is sometimes required relative to safety issues/surface temperature.

\*\* Piping insulation is not required between the control valve and coil on run outs when the control valve is located within 4 ft. (1.22 m) of the coil and the pipe size is 1 in. (25 mm) or less.

†† These thicknesses are based on energy efficiency considerations only. Issues such as water vapor permeability or surface condensation sometimes require vapor retarders or additional insulation.

Please consult your local Building Code to determine which version compliance is required.

# CHAPTER 6: HEAT TRANSFER TABLES

The following tables list the heat transfer and surface temperatures for bare and insulated steel pipes. The North American Insulation Manufacturers Association (NAIMA) 3E-Plus computer program was used to generate the tables with the following parameters:

- Ambient temperature of 80°F.
- Surface emissivity; .8 for bare pipe; .15 for aluminum jacket; .9 for jacket or similar non-reflective surface.
- Wind velocity of 0.0 mph.
- Pipe and insulation dimensions per ASTM C 585.
- HL: Heat Transfer, Btu/hr. per linear ft.
- ST: Surface Temperature, °F.

**Disclaimer:** The values listed in these tables are approximate values, and should be used for reference only. Please contact JM for exact values for your application or for economic thickness calculations.

## Nominal Pipe Size 1/2"

Insulation Thickness (inches)	Pipe Operating Temperature (°F)															
	150		250		350		450		550		650		750		850	
	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST
Bare	33	150	103	250	197	350	317	450	470	550	662	650	900	750	1192	850
1	7	87	20	96	35	107	55	120	80	134	109	151	146	169	189	190
1½	6	84	16	90	29	97	45	106	64	115	89	126	118	139	152	153
2	5	83	14	88	25	93	40	99	57	106	78	115	104	124	134	135
2½	5	82	12	85	22	89	34	93	50	99	68	105	91	111	117	119
3	4	82	12	84	21	88	32	91	47	96	64	101	85	107	110	113
3½	4	81	11	84	20	86	31	90	44	93	61	98	81	103	104	109
4	4	81	11	83	19	86	29	88	42	92	58	96	77	100	100	105
4½	4	81	10	83	18	85	28	87	41	90	56	94	74	98	96	102
5	4	81	10	83	18	84	27	87	39	89	54	92	72	96	93	100
5½	4	81	10	83	18	84	27	87	39	89	54	92	71	96	92	100
6	3	81	9	82	17	84	26	86	38	88	52	91	69	94	90	98
6½	3	81	9	82	17	84	26	85	37	88	51	90	67	93	87	97
7	3	81	9	82	16	83	25	85	36	87	50	89	66	92	85	95

## Nominal Pipe Size 1/2" Metal Jacket

Insulation Thickness (inches)	Pipe Operating Temperature (°F)															
	150		250		350		450		550		650		750		850	
	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST
Bare	33	150	103	250	197	350	317	450	470	550	662	650	900	750	1192	850
1	7	92	18	108	33	126	52	146	75	169	104	194	138	223	179	256
1½	5	88	15	99	28	111	43	125	62	141	85	158	114	178	147	201
2	5	86	14	95	25	104	38	115	55	127	76	141	101	157	131	175
2½	4	85	12	91	22	98	34	106	49	115	67	126	89	137	115	151
3	4	84	11	90	20	96	32	102	46	110	63	119	84	130	108	141
3½	4	84	11	88	19	94	30	100	44	107	60	115	80	124	103	134
4	4	83	10	87	19	92	29	98	42	104	57	111	76	119	99	128
4½	4	83	10	87	18	91	28	96	40	101	55	108	73	115	95	123
5	4	83	10	86	17	90	27	94	39	100	53	105	71	112	92	120
5½	3	83	10	86	17	90	27	94	39	99	53	105	71	112	91	119
6	3	82	9	86	17	89	26	93	38	98	52	103	69	109	89	116
6½	3	82	9	85	16	88	25	92	37	97	50	102	67	107	86	114
7	3	82	9	85	16	88	25	91	36	96	49	100	65	105	84	111





**Nominal Pipe Size 2"**

Insulation Thickness (inches)	Pipe Operating Temperature (°F)											
	150		250		350		450		550		650	
	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST
Bare	85	150	265	250	508	350	827	450	1236	550	1753	650
1	14	88	37	100	68	114	106	129	152	147	210	166
1½	11	85	29	93	52	102	81	113	117	125	161	139
2	9	84	24	90	44	97	68	105	99	114	136	125
2½	8	83	22	88	39	93	61	100	87	107	120	116
3	7	83	20	86	35	91	55	96	79	103	109	110
3½	7	82	18	85	33	89	51	94	73	99	101	106
4	6	82	17	85	30	88	47	92	68	96	94	102
4½	6	82	16	84	29	87	45	90	65	95	89	99
5	6	81	15	84	28	86	43	89	62	93	85	97
5½	5	81	15	83	27	86	42	89	60	92	82	96
6	5	81	14	83	26	85	40	88	57	91	79	95
6½	5	81	14	83	25	85	39	87	55	90	76	93
7	5	81	13	83	24	84	37	87	54	89	74	92
7½	5	81	13	82	23	84	36	86	52	89	72	91
8	5	81	13	82	23	84	35	86	51	88	70	91
8½	5	81	12	82	22	84	34	85	50	87	68	90
9	4	81	12	82	22	83	34	85	48	87	66	89
9½	4	81	12	82	21	83	33	85	47	87	65	89
10	4	81	12	82	21	83	32	84	46	86	64	88

**Nominal Pipe Size 2" Metal Jacket**

Insulation Thickness (inches)	Pipe Operating Temperature (°F)											
	150		250		350		450		550		650	
	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST
Bare	85	150	265	250	508	350	827	450	1236	550	1753	650
1	12	95	34	115	63	136	98	161	142	189	196	220
1½	10	91	27	105	49	120	77	138	111	158	153	180
2	8	88	23	99	42	111	66	125	95	141	131	159
2½	8	87	21	96	38	106	59	117	85	130	117	145
3	7	86	19	94	34	102	54	112	77	123	106	136
3½	6	85	18	92	32	99	50	108	72	117	99	128
4	6	84	16	90	30	97	46	104	67	113	92	122
4½	6	84	16	89	28	95	44	102	63	109	87	118
5	5	84	15	88	27	94	42	100	61	107	83	115
5½	5	83	15	88	26	93	41	99	59	105	81	113
6	5	83	14	87	25	92	39	97	57	103	78	110
6½	5	83	14	87	24	91	38	96	55	101	75	108
7	5	83	13	86	24	90	37	95	53	100	73	106
7½	5	82	13	86	23	90	36	94	51	99	71	104
8	5	82	12	85	22	89	35	93	50	98	69	103
8½	4	82	12	85	22	88	34	92	49	97	67	102
9	4	82	12	85	21	88	33	92	48	96	66	100
9½	4	82	12	85	21	88	33	91	47	95	64	99
10	4	82	11	84	21	87	32	90	46	94	63	98

HL: Heat Transfer, Btu/hr. per linear ft.

ST: Surface Temperature, °F



**Nominal Pipe Size 3"**

Insulation Thickness (inches)	Pipe Operating Temperature (°F)											
	150		250		350		450		550		650	
	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST
Bare	121	150	376	250	724	350	1181	450	1771	550	2521	650
1	18	89	51	102	92	117	143	133	207	153	284	174
1½	14	86	38	95	69	105	108	117	155	130	214	145
2	12	84	32	91	58	99	90	108	129	118	177	130
2½	10	84	28	89	50	95	78	102	112	111	154	120
3	9	83	25	87	45	92	70	98	101	106	138	114
3½	8	82	23	86	41	90	63	95	91	101	125	108
4	8	82	21	85	38	89	59	93	85	99	116	105
4½	7	82	20	85	36	88	55	92	80	96	110	102
5	7	82	19	84	33	87	52	90	75	94	102	99
5½	7	81	18	84	32	86	50	90	73	93	100	98
6	6	81	17	83	31	86	48	89	69	92	95	96
6½	6	81	17	83	30	85	46	88	67	91	95	121
7	6	81	16	83	29	85	45	87	64	90	88	94
7½	6	81	16	83	28	85	43	87	62	89	85	93
8	6	81	15	82	27	84	42	86	60	89	83	92
8½	5	81	15	82	26	84	41	86	59	88	81	91
9	5	81	14	82	26	84	40	86	57	88	79	90
9½	5	81	14	82	25	83	39	85	56	87	77	90
10	5	81	14	82	24	83	38	85	55	87	75	89

**Nominal Pipe Size 3" Metal Jacket**

Insulation Thickness (inches)	Pipe Operating Temperature (°F)											
	150		250		350		450		550		650	
	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST
Bare	121	150	376	250	724	350	1181	450	1771	550	2521	650
1	16	96	46	118	84	142	132	169	191	199	263	233
1½	13	92	36	107	65	125	102	144	147	166	203	191
2	11	89	30	102	55	115	85	131	124	148	170	168
2½	10	88	27	98	48	109	75	122	108	136	149	153
3	9	86	24	95	43	105	68	116	98	128	134	142
3½	8	86	22	93	39	101	61	110	89	121	122	133
4	7	85	20	91	37	99	57	107	83	116	114	127
4½	7	84	19	90	35	97	54	104	78	113	107	123
5	7	84	18	89	33	95	51	102	73	109	100	118
5½	6	84	18	89	32	94	49	101	71	108	98	116
6	6	83	17	88	30	93	47	99	68	106	94	113
6½	6	83	16	87	29	92	46	98	66	104	90	111
7	6	83	16	87	28	91	44	96	63	102	87	109
7½	6	83	15	86	27	91	43	95	61	101	84	107
8	5	83	15	86	27	90	41	94	60	99	82	105
8½	5	82	14	86	26	89	40	94	58	98	80	104
9	5	82	14	85	25	89	39	93	57	97	78	103
9½	5	82	14	85	25	88	38	92	55	97	76	101
10	5	82	13	85	24	88	37	92	54	96	74	100

HL: Heat Transfer, Btu/hr. per linear ft.

ST: Surface Temperature, °F.



**Nominal Pipe Size 4"**

Insulation Thickness (inches)	Pipe Operating Temperature (°F)											
	150		250		350		450		550		650	
	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST
Bare	152	150	473	250	913	350	1492	450	2241	550	3195	650
1	22	89	61	102	110	117	172	135	249	154	343	176
1½	17	86	46	95	83	106	130	118	187	133	258	149
2	14	85	38	92	69	100	107	109	154	120	212	133
2½	12	84	33	89	59	96	92	104	133	113	183	123
3	11	83	29	88	52	93	81	99	117	107	160	115
3½	10	83	26	86	48	91	74	96	106	103	146	110
4	9	82	24	86	44	90	68	94	98	100	135	106
4½	8	82	23	85	41	88	63	92	91	97	125	103
5	8	82	21	84	38	87	60	91	86	95	118	100
5½	8	82	21	84	37	87	58	90	83	94	114	99
6	7	81	20	84	35	86	55	89	79	93	109	97
6½	7	81	19	83	34	86	53	89	76	92	104	96
7	7	81	18	83	33	85	51	88	73	91	100	95
7½	6	81	18	83	32	85	49	87	71	90	97	94
8	6	81	17	83	31	84	47	87	68	89	94	93
8½	6	81	17	82	30	84	46	86	66	89	91	92
9	6	81	16	82	29	84	45	86	64	88	91	117
9½	6	81	16	82	28	84	44	86	63	88	86	90
10	6	81	15	82	27	83	43	85	61	87	84	90
											112	93
											144	96

**Nominal Pipe Size 4" Metal Jacket**

Insulation Thickness (inches)	Pipe Operating Temperature (°F)											
	150		250		350		450		550		650	
	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST
Bare	152	150	473	250	913	350	1492	450	2241	550	3195	650
1	20	97	55	119	101	144	158	171	229	203	316	238
1½	15	92	43	109	78	127	122	147	177	171	243	197
2	13	90	36	103	65	117	102	134	147	152	203	173
2½	11	88	31	99	57	111	89	124	128	140	176	157
3	10	87	28	96	50	106	78	117	113	130	156	145
3½	9	86	25	94	46	102	72	112	103	124	142	137
4	9	85	24	92	43	100	66	109	96	119	132	130
4½	8	85	22	91	39	98	61	105	89	114	122	124
5	8	84	21	90	37	96	58	103	84	111	115	120
5½	7	84	20	89	36	95	57	102	82	110	112	119
6	7	84	19	89	35	94	54	100	78	107	107	115
6½	7	83	19	88	33	93	52	99	75	105	103	113
7	6	83	18	87	32	92	50	97	72	104	99	111
7½	6	83	17	87	31	91	48	96	70	102	96	109
8	6	83	17	86	30	91	47	95	67	101	93	107
8½	6	83	16	86	29	90	45	94	65	100	90	105
9	6	82	16	86	28	89	44	94	64	99	87	104
9½	6	82	15	85	28	89	43	93	62	98	85	103
10	5	82	15	85	27	88	42	92	61	97	83	102
											110	108
											143	114

HL: Heat Transfer, Btu/hr. per linear ft.

ST: Surface Temperature, °F.







**Nominal Pipe Size 12"**

Insulation Thickness (inches)	Pipe Operating Temperature (°F)											
	150		250		350		450		550		650	
	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST
Bare	397	150	1235	250	2397	350	3949	450	5978	550	8584	650
1	56	91	156	106	282	124	440	144	636	167	877	192
1½	39	87	108	98	194	110	302	124	437	140	601	158
2	31	85	86	94	155	103	242	115	349	127	480	142
2½	27	84	73	91	131	99	203	108	293	119	403	131
3	23	84	63	89	114	96	177	104	255	113	350	123
3½	21	83	56	88	101	94	157	101	227	109	312	118
4	19	83	51	87	92	92	142	98	205	105	282	113
4½	17	82	47	86	84	91	130	96	188	102	258	110
5	16	82	43	86	78	90	121	94	174	100	239	107
5½	15	82	41	85	74	89	114	93	165	99	226	105
6	14	82	39	85	69	88	107	92	155	97	212	102
6½	13	82	36	84	65	87	102	91	146	95	201	101
7	13	82	35	84	62	87	96	90	139	94	191	99
7½	12	81	33	84	59	86	92	89	133	93	182	98
8	12	81	32	83	57	86	88	89	127	92	174	96
8½	11	81	30	83	55	85	85	88	122	92	167	95
9	11	81	29	83	53	85	82	88	117	91	161	94
9½	10	81	28	83	51	85	79	87	113	90	156	94
10	10	81	27	83	49	85	76	87	110	90	151	93

**Nominal Pipe Size 12" Metal Jacket**

Insulation Thickness (inches)	Pipe Operating Temperature (°F)											
	150		250		350		450		550		650	
	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST
Bare	397	150	1235	250	2397	350	3949	450	5978	550	8584	650
1	48	100	136	127	250	156	392	190	569	227	784	268
1½	35	94	98	114	178	135	279	159	405	187	558	218
2	29	92	80	107	145	125	227	144	328	167	452	192
2½	24	90	68	103	123	118	193	134	279	153	384	175
3	22	88	60	100	108	113	169	127	244	143	336	162
3½	19	87	54	98	97	109	151	121	218	136	300	152
4	18	87	49	96	88	106	137	117	198	130	273	145
4½	16	86	45	94	81	103	126	113	182	125	251	138
5	15	85	42	93	75	101	117	110	169	121	233	133
5½	14	85	40	92	71	100	111	108	160	118	221	130
6	14	85	37	91	67	98	105	106	151	115	208	126
6½	13	84	35	90	64	97	99	104	143	113	197	122
7	12	84	34	90	61	96	94	102	136	110	187	120
7½	12	84	32	89	58	95	90	101	130	108	179	117
8	11	83	31	88	56	94	86	100	125	107	171	115
8½	11	83	30	88	53	93	83	98	120	105	165	113
9	10	83	29	87	52	92	80	97	116	104	159	111
9½	10	83	28	87	50	91	77	97	112	102	153	109
10	10	83	27	87	48	91	75	96	108	101	149	108

HL: Heat Transfer, Btu/hr. per linear ft.

ST: Surface Temperature, °F.





**Nominal Pipe Size 18"**

Insulation Thickness (inches)	Pipe Operating Temperature (°F)											
	150		250		350		450		550		650	
	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST
Bare	546	150	1700	250	3307	350	5463	450	8289	550	11927	650
1	78	91	215	107	388	125	606	146	876	169	1208	195
1½	57	88	157	100	283	113	441	129	637	146	877	166
2	45	86	123	95	221	106	344	118	497	132	683	148
2½	37	85	102	92	183	101	285	111	410	123	564	136
3	32	84	87	90	157	98	244	106	352	116	484	127
3½	28	83	77	89	138	95	215	103	310	111	425	121
4	25	83	67	88	121	93	188	99	271	107	372	115
4½	23	83	63	87	113	92	176	98	253	104	348	112
5	21	82	58	86	104	91	162	96	233	102	320	109
5½	20	82	53	86	96	89	149	94	214	100	294	106
6	18	82	50	85	90	89	139	93	201	98	276	104
6½	17	82	47	85	84	88	131	92	189	97	259	102
7	16	82	44	84	80	87	124	91	179	95	245	100
7½	15	82	42	84	76	87	118	90	170	94	233	99
8	15	81	40	84	72	86	113	89	162	93	223	98
8½	14	81	39	83	69	86	108	89	155	92	213	96
9	14	81	37	83	67	86	104	88	149	92	205	95
9½	13	81	36	83	64	85	100	88	144	91	197	95
10	13	81	34	83	62	85	96	87	139	90	190	94

**Nominal Pipe Size 18" Metal Jacket**

Insulation Thickness (inches)	Pipe Operating Temperature (°F)											
	150		250		350		450		550		650	
	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST	HL	ST
Bare	546	150	1700	250	3307	350	5463	450	8289	550	11927	650
1	66	101	186	129	341	160	535	194	776	233	1070	276
1½	50	96	141	118	257	141	402	168	583	199	804	233
2	40	93	112	110	204	129	320	151	463	176	639	204
2½	34	91	94	105	171	121	268	140	388	161	534	184
3	30	89	82	102	148	116	232	132	335	150	462	170
3½	26	88	73	99	132	111	205	125	297	141	409	159
4	23	87	64	97	116	107	181	119	261	133	360	149
4½	22	87	60	95	109	105	170	116	245	129	337	144
5	20	86	56	94	100	103	157	113	226	125	311	138
5½	19	85	51	93	93	101	144	110	209	120	287	132
6	18	85	48	92	87	99	135	108	196	117	269	128
6½	17	85	46	91	82	98	128	106	184	115	254	125
7	16	84	43	90	78	97	121	104	175	112	240	122
7½	15	84	41	89	74	95	115	102	166	110	229	119
8	14	84	39	89	71	95	110	101	159	108	218	117
8½	14	84	38	88	68	94	106	100	152	107	209	115
9	13	83	36	88	65	93	102	99	146	105	201	113
9½	13	83	35	87	63	92	98	98	141	104	194	111
10	12	83	34	87	61	92	95	97	136	103	187	110

HL: Heat Transfer, Btu/hr. per linear ft.

ST: Surface Temperature, °F.







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